

GUBERNOR TANNER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He Explains His Attitude on States' Rights to the Journal.

THE STATE A NATION.

Contents That Illinois Is Justified in Keeping Outside Labor from Its Borders.

HE'S GLAD THE MINERS WON

And Thinks It Time That an End Be Put to Detectives Hiring Themselves Out to Kill.

Whether or not I could prevent the importation of foreign labor into the State of Illinois is a matter of interpretation of the Constitution. I held that I could, and I did. Buchanan found no warrant for suppressing the sovereignty of the State, but Lincoln did. Statement made yesterday by Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, to a reporter of the Journal.

Governor John R. Tanner came to New York on Wednesday. He wanted to get away from his official duties for a few days. The troubles among the miners of the State had been settled, the Chicago excitement had died out, and he felt that it was safe to venture as far away from home as New York.

Governor Tanner, who is a very plain, every-day sort of a man, put on a dress suit on Wednesday evening and went to Koster & Bland's. It was a chilly night, and the Governor caught a cold. It developed into the grip, and the Governor had to keep his bed. He was there yesterday when interviewed.

"I came to New York for rest and recreation," grimly pointing to a chair beside the bed, on which was a collection of medicine bottles. "But I'm feeling fine just now," he continued. "The doctor has just been here and given me a hypodermic injection of morphine."

"No imported labor," he says. "I left things all quiet at home," he said. "We, as a State, are at peace with the world at present. But we've had some pretty lively times in Illinois lately."

"You see, we have great bituminous coal fields out there and employ 45,000 miners. They went on a strike, and I sided with them, because they were right. Then the employers attempted to bring negro laborers from other States. I opposed it—not because the men were negroes, but on the principle that foreign labor should not be brought into our State under an armed force."

"Of course, the men were not imported from abroad. But I think the law should apply in the relation between States as well as between countries. It was against the importation of the criminal classes, protected by the Pinkertons—no, not Pinkertons, but thugs."

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"I feel that I did my duty as Governor of the State of Illinois in the matter, and my conscience is clear."

ITALY MISTRUSTS KING MENELIK. Latest Dispatches from Abyssinia Indicate That the Frontier Question Is by No Means Settled.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Rome, Dec. 17.—The latest dispatches from Abyssinia are causing serious alarm here. They contain Minister Caudat's statements made in the Chamber of Deputies that the Italian relations with King Menelik of Abyssinia are excellent.

The military organ, L'Espresso, implies the Government not to trust the protestations of Menelik, but to send in time a sufficient force of troops to Abyssinia. It is also asserted that King Menelik desires the Italian envoy, Captain Cleo Di Colla, as a hostage.

L'Espresso announces that Menelik is marching toward Bahr el Jebel to define frontiers, and that he marches sword in hand.

SACRED PLAY IN MODERN COSTUME.

Resurrection of Lazarus Produced in Genoa with the Actors in Evening Attire.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Special Cable Dispatch. Genoa, Dec. 17.—A singular spectacle was witnessed in one of the theatres of this city last night, when a musical drama representing the resurrection of Lazarus was produced. An Archbishop and hundreds of priests were in the audience. The actors wore modern costumes. Jesus was impersonated by a stout man in evening dress with a white cravat. John the Evangelist was similarly attired. Martha appeared in a blue evening gown. The performance was enthusiastically applauded.

GRIP PREVAILS IN JERSEY.

It Numbers Very Many Lawyers Among Its Victims.

Grip is prevalent in Jersey City. Many of the city officials have been suffering with the influenza during the past two weeks. Among those who are still ill are Finance Commissioner William C. Heppner and Deputy Collector Thomas McGinnis. Corporation Counsel Allan L. McDermott is also a sufferer. A number of leading lawyers, among them being Charles D. Thompson, William H. Corbin, his brother Charles, and Charles B. Hughes, of Corbin & Corbin's office, are also among the sufferers.

SHALL OUR MUNICIPALITIES OWN THEIR STREET RAILROADS?

In Answer to the Journal's Question Many City Chief Executives Reply in the Affirmative.

CHICAGO has furnished a striking—a terrible—example of the evils that private control of street railways visits upon the public. It has illustrated dangers which the Journal has heretofore clearly pointed out. The Journal wishes to learn what effect the Chicago object lesson has had on other cities and asks of their Mayors this question:

What is your opinion of city ownership of street railways, in view of Chicago's experience? Judging by the replies received, the policy of public ownership of such franchises as constitute absolute monopolies, street railways included, is growing wonderfully. One Mayor summarizes the present system as "undemocratic and unscientific." There is a general and strong inclination toward considering the people's interests even to municipal ownership as applied to street railways, light and water.

PRESENT SYSTEM MENACES THE LAW.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: I AM heartily in favor of municipal ownership of street railways, as I think street railway monopolies, with their enormous corruption funds, are a menace to good government and the welfare of the people.

Mayor Harrison has the support of all right thinking citizens in his fight against the corruptionists.

GUS TAFEL, Mayor of Cincinnati.

THINKS IT DEPENDS ON THE CITY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: THE street railway conditions of every city are different. In some places it might be advantageous for the municipality to own and operate the roads, but in other cities private corporations would do much better.

I do not know enough about the conditions in Chicago to express an opinion regarding that city, and have no desire to get mixed up in that fight. In Pittsburg we impose a tax on every car operated, and compel the companies to keep the space between the tracks and a foot outside well paved. This gives satisfaction here. The scheme generally is good, and I believe if municipal ownership would be better.

H. P. FORD, Mayor of Pittsburg.

YES, BUT COUNTRY NOT YET READY.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: I FAVOR municipal ownership of street railways, but the United States is not at present prepared for such a change. I am certain that the new plan will eventually be adopted. At the present time it would be impossible to undertake municipal ownership for the reason that politics would undoubtedly enter into the management. This means extravagance and lack of competency. Under private ownership there is more care in the management. The one aim is economy and good service.

In Europe, where municipal ownership is operated successfully, the conditions are entirely different. The operatives of the railways are taken from the army by way of promotion, and while in service their incentive to competency and a proper discharge of their duties is promotion, so that the scheme operates satisfactorily. In the United States the conditions at present are not ripe for local ownership, except, perhaps, under a strict enforcement of a Civil Service rule, and even that could not be inaugurated at present.

A. R. KUEFER, Mayor of St. Paul.

NEW ORLEANS' MAYOR IS OPPOSED.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: IN light of past experiences with kindred matters, my judgment is opposed to municipal ownership of street railways.

WALTER C. FLOWER, Mayor of New Orleans.

PRIVATE CONTROL FOSTERS CRIME.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: CHICAGO'S experience furnishes a practical illustration of the wrong of the whole idea of granting municipal franchises. It is idle to talk about electing honest men to office, and pray lead us not into temptation, and then ask men to stand where Chicago Aldermen stand to-day. Our ideal is the "successful" man. Some of these "successful" men, leading citizens, are offering Chicago Aldermen bribe money enough for a single vote to place them at once in the list of "successful" (rich) men. This is the goal for which every American boy is taught to strive.

So object is the worship of money that unless these Aldermen have in them the blood of the martyrs, who died for truth, or are deterred by fear of imminent death at the hands of a mob, they will take the bribe. It is undemocratic, as well as unscientific, to place our officials in

such temptation. Absolute municipal ownership and operation of street railway lines, and all other public vehicles, is the one, only and final cure. The briber will then be without a victim to prey upon.

S. M. JONES, Mayor of Toledo.

CIVIL SERVICE AND CITY OWNERSHIP.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: CIVIL SERVICE and city ownership are the solutions of the Chicago question. Private ownership now involves city control, which is an unfailing source of corruption. Eliminate patronage and the right to regulate corruption and the betrayal of public trusts will be practically overcome.

JAMES D. PHELAN, Mayor of San Francisco.

LOWER TAXES WITH CITY OWNERSHIP.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: I BELIEVE in the municipal ownership of public utilities. In this class I place street railways. Since my inauguration as Mayor of Atlanta I have worked assiduously to bring about the city ownership of an electric light plant.

Not only would the municipal ownership of such utilities as the water works system, electric or gas lighting systems and street railway system, give better management, but it would prove a means of reducing the tax burden under which the people are beginning to chafe.

I know that it is urged that city ownership of the public utilities I have named is a radical step that tends toward the larger field of government, but it is the city ownership that will bring about tax reduction, and, instead of proving a danger step, be the means of averting prevalent tendencies toward really rash action on the part of the masses.

C. A. COLLIER, Mayor of Atlanta.

Public Control a Growing Policy.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: UNLESS there is material change in nearly all our municipalities, by which the people are permitted to govern themselves, instead of being governed by powerful moneyed corporations through legislative bodies, as at present, there must be a matter of protection come the municipal ownership and control of street railways and other quasi public institutions.

C. A. COLLIER, Mayor of Cleveland.

PEOPLES' INTERESTS MUST DECIDE.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: MUNICIPAL ownership of street railways is a broad question, and a great deal of consideration must be given it before determining one's position. The question has not been seriously considered in Baltimore to my knowledge. I am a believer in municipal ownership wherever it can be made to serve the best interests of the people and does not take away private rights.

WILLIAM T. MALSTER, Mayor of Baltimore.

PEOPLE WILL OWN COMMODITIES.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.

To the Editor of the Journal: AM not ready to state that we are prepared for full municipal ownership, but I do believe the time is approaching when all commodities, such as water, light and transportation, will be owned and operated by the cities at the least possible cost, so as to give the people the benefit of the same.

I do not think the attempt to get a fifty-year franchise in Chicago will influence or affect any other cities. I feel sure that the day of long franchises is past.

THOMAS TAGGART, Mayor of Indianapolis.

CAPTAIN STEVENS IS PUT UNDER ARREST.

On His Protestation That He Knows Nothing of Bennett's Assault, He Is Paroled.

Captain David Stevens, commander of the transport Hartford, was arrested and locked up early yesterday morning in the Adams street police station, accused of being one of three men who stabbed William J. Bennett, a saloon keeper, of No. 22 Willoughby street, on December 9.

Captain Stevens brought a cigar and a drink in Bennett's saloon shortly after midnight, and walked down the street. Bennett followed him with a policeman, who placed the captain under arrest, when the latter was positively identified by Bennett as one of his assailants.

Violent protests made by the captain were of no avail. Captain Stevens at once sent word to his brother, who is the Eastern agent of the Riverside Iron Company of Wheeling, W. Va. He declared he knew absolutely nothing about the case.

Magistrate Breaner postponed the case yesterday morning, and paroled Captain Stevens in the custody of his counsel until Monday. Captain Stevens declared he knew absolutely nothing about the case.

To Attack Broadway's Will Again.

The will of Thomas E. Broadway, of Islip, L. I., one of the shortest on record, bequeathing \$200,000 to his adopted daughter, Fannie L. Houghton, is to be again attacked on appeal by his nephews and nieces, who were beaten in the first contest.

Capt. Butler Ordered to Manila.

Captain William C. Butler, assistant military officer for New Jersey, received from the War Department yesterday an order assigning him to Manila. His regiment, the Third Regular Infantry, has been ordered to the Philippines.

THE RICHARDSON WILL PROBATED.

"Spite House" Fortune Goes to Daughter and Wife of Testator.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 17.—The will of George Richardson, son of Joseph Richardson, of "Spice House" fame, was offered for probate to-day and admitted without objection. The testator leaves his entire property to his wife, Rose H., and his daughter, Anna Richardson, and to the widow, and the remainder to the daughter.

The will was drawn on Sunday last, the day Mr. Richardson died. It bears stamp, his mark, as he was too feeble to write his name. It is estimated that Mr. Richardson leaves several million dollars, much of which he received from his late father's estate.

WELL DRESSED MAN A "KNOCKOUT" VICTIM?

Says He Is Ralph Emerson, of Summit, N. J., and Then Relapses into a Dazed Condition.

A well-dressed young man applied on Friday night for lodging at the Fifth Police Precinct Station House, in Jersey City. He appeared dazed and made incoherent replies to the sergeant's questions. Then he relapsed and fell against the desk with a crash. Dr. Hollister, who was hurriedly summoned, said the young

man was ill, probably from fever, but not dangerously so. He was sent to the City Hospital. The house surgeon said he appeared to be a victim of knockout drops.

Yesterday morning he was still in a dazed condition, but at noon managed to say he was Alexander Brown & Company. No announcement has yet been made as to the future officers of the company.

BALTIMORE GRABBED BY STREET RAILWAY TRUST.

Four Companies Combine, with an Aggregate Capital of \$28,000,000.

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—It was officially announced to-day that an agreement had been reached by which all the street railways in and about Baltimore would be consolidated, and that hereafter the various lines would be controlled by the management.

The companies involved in the deal are the Consolidated City Passenger, Baltimore & Northern, and the Baltimore, Middle River and Harpawood Point railway. The sum involved in the deal is in the neighborhood of \$28,000,000, and it was considered through the agency of Alexander Brown & Company. No announcement has yet been made as to the future officers of the company.

CZAR HOLDS OUT HIS HAND TO SULTAN.

Grand Duke Nicholas visits Constantinople on a Special Mission of Cultivating Friendship.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Constantinople, Dec. 17.—The Grand Duke Nicholas visited here this morning. The Sultan's Chief of the Military Cabinet, Chakir Pasha, and several aides to the Russian Ambassador remained up the Black Sea to receive him. Salutes were exchanged between the shore forces and the Russian ironclad Pruthia as she anchored before the palace Dolma Bagiche. Immediately on the Grand Duke's arrival at Yildiz he was cordially greeted by the Sultan.

An official announcement says that the Grand Duke is charged by the Tsar with a special mission, whose object is to bring about closer and more friendly relations with the Sultan. After his audience the Grand Duke went to the Palace Merisli, the same as that at which the Kaiser lodged.

The Sultan will return the Grand Duke's visit on Monday, when a grand gala dinner will be given to the Grand Duke and his numerous suite.

Unusual importance is attached to this visit of the Grand Duke, who will remain here five days.

EVANS' AILE makes a rarebit, sandwich or breadstick just right.

DEPUTIES GUARD THE KENNY JURY.

Excitement Is Unabated as Time for Verdict Draws Near.

HOW THE JURY STANDS.

Numerous Ballots Are Taken, but the Deadlock Is Still On.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 17.—At 7 o'clock to-night the Kenny jury had not reached a verdict, and, notwithstanding many rumors were in circulation throughout the city, court house officials said no information had come from the jury room. On the streets it was stated that numerous ballots had been taken. Some people asserted that the jury stood eight for acquittal to four for conviction; others alleged that it stood seven for conviction to five for acquittal, and a few contended that it stood six to six.

The jury is being guarded with more than the usual care. The deputy marshals have been instructed to allow nobody to enter the corridor on the second floor except those who have business at the floor of the United States Court, and the order is being rigidly enforced, even daily accredited representatives of newspapers being denied the usual privileges accorded them about the second floor of the building. Therefore, it is an impossibility to get near enough to the doors of the jury room to hear anything while, as a matter of fact, nothing but loud conversation could be heard even at the doors.

The jury had extremely poor accommodations last night. It was intended to give the jurors cots, but the cots did not arrive until the jurors who slept had to lie upon a table or the floor, or doze in chairs, instead of using bedding. All had excellent appetites when breakfast was served, between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning. Judge Bedford arrived at the court house at 11:30 a. m., and remained there until 2 p. m. Previous to his departure he left word that he be summoned immediately if the jury desired to communicate with him, or if it reached a verdict.

LUDLOW SAILS FOR CUBA.

The Major-General Will Be Military Governor of Havana.

Major-General William Ludlow, recently appointed military Governor of Havana, was a passenger yesterday on the Ward line City of Washington, which left New York for Havana. As Governor General Ludlow will collect and disburse the revenues of the port and city, all the departments of the city will, in fact, be under his charge. Captain Peabody and three clerks accompanied the General. The hospital steamship Bay State left this port for Havana yesterday, in charge of Captain Stark, of the medical department. The vessel carries several passengers, officers from the Quartermaster's, Medical and Commissary departments, who will go to Jamaica to look after the troops employed by the British colonial authorities in that island and supplying troops.

A special election will be held Tuesday for the purpose of formally casting and counting the votes of the New York soldiers who could not be present at the last election, but were enforcedly absent while in the employ of the United States.

Provision had to be made for getting the votes of the men, and it was decided that the soldiers should cast their votes in their camps, that the ballots should be sent to the County Clerk here, each vote in a separate envelope, and that the formalities of legally casting them according to law should be gone through with.

The ballots are in the hands of County Clerk Solinger, who has been having them arranged for distribution to the various precincts in which they belong. The police will distribute them to-morrow to the various election districts in which the voting soldier resides. Of the 880 election districts of the two boroughs 177 are affected, and in each of these places the ballots will have to be regularly counted.

A Christmas Present Worth Having

The Pianola

THE PIANOLA is a new Piano-player. It stands as the last and most perfect result of years of experimentation looking to the construction of a satisfactory substitute for the human performer.

It will play any piano. Any one can play it.

The Pianola should not be confused with the countless music-boxes, orchestrations, automatic pianos, etc., with which the market is flooded.

We do not criticize these instruments. They have their place, and doubtless fill it to the satisfaction of those who buy them. They do not, however, appeal to musical people. But the Pianola is an artistic musical instrument which appeals to musical people in a direct and forcible manner.

It is the only satisfactory substitute for the human performer yet invented. It will play, besides the lightest popular music, entire concertos, sonatas, studies, etc., which only the most expert players ever attempt. It transforms the silent, unused piano and gives it new life, yet without injuring it in the least or interfering with the regular playing by hand. Best of all, any one can be taught to play it in a brief time. We guarantee this.

As an educator, it is recommended by musicians as being absolutely without a rival.

Any student can learn more in six months with a Pianola or an Aeolian than the average student acquires through years of foreign study.

The cost of a Pianola is \$250. Fifteen dollars more buys a subscription to our circulating library of music-rolls for one year.

Sold on moderate payments.

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18 West Twenty-third Street, New York

